- Wynne's "Infallible" Exposure Meter -

(An Early Type of Device To Calculate Reflected Light To Be Photographed)

Some years ago I acquired this early 20th century device. Only recently I have put it on the other end of my pocket watch chain, along with a little pen knife I carry to sharpen pencils. Not that I would rely on it to take accurate measurements to operate my cameras, but something of a reminder of just how far the Science and Art of photography has come in the short time. This PDF was written from the copies of the information that was packaged with the device. I do not consider this a true "exposure meter", but more of a calculating tool that was used to help photographers before something better came into existence.

I find "Old Stuff" interesting, and usually better made than some of the items we have today. I do think that they were built to last, and not designed to fail after some point were people would have to buy a new one. This is from a time were "planned obsolescence" was not in the plan of any design. A time were the manufacture and the sales person took a measurable pride in the product. And I think that we have lost that in our purchasing power for most items we buy. What is now sought after by most manufactures is the "bottom line". To make things cheaply, and things that will fail after a certain amount to time. Talk to any "well seasoned" automobile mechanic, and they might know just when the water pump, alternator, electric window motors will fail. They have witnessed this over and over for years.

So - With that in mind I present to you this little bit of photographic history.

"The true progress of Invention is towards simplicity."
What the watch is to find the correct time of day,
The "Infallible" Exposure Meter is to find the correct time of exposure.
You set the one scale, it does the rest.

WYNNE'S *"Infallible"*

Photographic Exposure Meter

IS AN UNERRING GUIDE TO

The correct exposure required for every speed of plate on every kind of subject, and under every condition of light.

Sole Agents for U.S.A.

GEORGE MURPHY, Inc.,
57, East 9th Street,
New York.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE USE OF

WYNNE'S

"Infallible" Snapshot Meter.

Sole Agents for U.S.A.,
GEORGE MURPHY, Inc.,
57, East 9th St., NEW YORK.

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LATEST LIST OF PLATE SPEEDS

For use with the **Wynne Infallible Exposure Meter.**

The comparative speeds of any of the following plates are shown against their respective diaphragm numbers in above illustration—thus:

F 45=1; F 64=2; F 90=4; F 111=6; &c.

July, 1911

Latest List of SPEED PLATES

For use with the **Infallible Exposure Meter.**

Adams Videx Special Rapid		F 78
,, ,, Special Rapid Iso		F 90
,, ,, Extreme Rapid		F111
Barnet Ortho Medium		F 39
,, Ordinary		F 45
,, Medium		F 45
,, Studio		F 64

THERE is no question that the greatest difficulty a beginner in Photography experiences is in rightly estimating the correct exposure to be given under the varying conditions of **Subject, Stop, Speed of Plate, and Light Value,** and without some guide he is generally hopelessly at sea, very often becomes disheartened at the poorness of his results and the large percentage of his failures, and in consequence throws Photography up in disgust. Many ingenious exposure tables have been prepared, which undoubtedly have rendered

some aid in estimating the approximately correct exposure, but the calculations involved have been complicated, and the method of obtaining the Light Value, according to the day and hour of the month, the latitude of the place and by the conditions of **"Sunshine," "Diffused Light," "Dull," and "Gloomy,"** gives obviously only a very rough approximation to the true Light Value, and for subjects in a shaded position is of no use whatever. Even when Actinometers have been used, the process of deducing the correct plate exposure from the time the Actinometer takes to darken, has been troublesome and complicated, each factor having to be calculated for separately. **In Wynnes "Infal-**

lible" Exposure Meter, by a single movement of a single scale the correct exposure is instantly and simultaneously shown against each stop, from the largest to the smallest.

The four conditions (as before marked) which govern exposure are :—

1—The intensity of the light which illuminates the subject.
2—The Diaphragm or Stop employed.
3—The character of the subject to be photographed.
4—The sensitiveness of the plate used.

The first is determined by the time, in seconds, taken for the sensitive paper in the Actinometer to colour to a standard tint. This in the open varies

from about 2 or 3 seconds in brilliant summer light to 2 or 3 minutes at sunrise and sunset, and is called **the Actinometer Time.** In the absence of a Watch having a seconds finger, the Actinometer may be timed by applying the watch to the ear and counting the number of "ticks" which are usually four or five to the second. If no watch is available a piece of string with a small weight at the end may be used as a pendulum. If the pendulum is 40 inches long it will swing seconds. if 22 inches long $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, and if 10 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. There are two tints in the Actinometer, the darker one or **standard tint** being used for all **ordinary subjects and conditions.**

The lighter one may be used for **interiors, views under trees,** or when the light is very weak and takes minutes to colour the paper to the standard tint. To colour to the lighter tint, it takes only one-fourth of the time necessary for the sensitive paper to colour to the darker or standard tint and where the light is very weak its use effects a great saving of time. For directions as to the use of the lighter tint see chapter on **interiors**. In judging the tint it is better to hold the meter from 18 inches to 2 feet from the eye, instead of close to.

The old Golden Rule of Photography, **"to expose for the shadows, and let the high lights**

take care of themselves," is a good one to observe; and it therefore follows that the Actinometer should be held so that the light which falls upon it is that which illuminates the darkest portion of the subject in which detail is required to be rendered.

Generally, if the Actinometer is held in the shadow of the body the light value in that position will be the same as if held in the shadow of the subject being photographed. If the painted Tint at any time requires adjusting, or the scales renewed, new Glass and Dial, with correct standard Tints, and Patent Shutter, can be had.

To expose a fresh surface of sensitive paper turn the Milled Edge of the instrument a distance of

about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to the right or left until a fresh yellow surface of paper is seen through the aperture. Then place the thumb over it until ready to measure the time it takes to colour to the standard tint as before explained.

When the disc of sensitive paper is being turned to present a new surface for exposure, if the light at the time is very intense there is danger of the paper being discoloured before it can be covered by the finger.

The **New Yellow Glass Exposure Shutter** perfectly overcomes this difficulty in the following simple manner:

When a fresh surface is required, the Glass is

turned until the Shutter covers the sensitive paper, which can then be turned the requisite distance by observing its movements through the yellow glass which at the same time protects it from the action of the light.

The exposure of the paper can then be made at any time by simply turning glass and shutter attached thereto.

Where an Orthochromatic Screen is used, the extent to which the exposure is slowed thereby may easily be found by taking the Actinometer Time in the ordinary way and again with the Orthochromatic Screen placed over the exposed portion of the sensitive paper. Thus if the screen slows

the Actinometer Time say 2, 3, 4, or 6 times, then the exposure for the negative will be slowed in exactly the corresponding degree.

2.—The diaphragm or stop employed :—

The instrument is marked with the focal values of the diaphragms in common use, the decimal points, however, being omitted for clearness. The diameters of the aperture are factors of the focal length of the lens employed; thus, with stop $\frac{F}{8}$, $\frac{F}{16}$, and $\frac{F}{32}$, the diameters of the apertures are equal to the focal length of the lens divided by 8, 16, and 32 respectively.

To find the F No. of an unknown Stop, draw a line equal the focal length of the lens, and set a pair of

compasses to the exact diameter of the Stop. Then see how many times the diameter will step into the length of the line. If it steps 10 times the No. is $\frac{F}{10}$, if 16 times the No. is $\frac{F}{16}$, if 43 times the No. is $\frac{F}{43}$, and so on.

To find the focal length of a lens, focus an object 50 to 100 yards distant, and (if a single lens) measure the distance from the lens to the ground glass, and (if a doublet) from the diaphragm slot or iris diaphragm to the same.

It is most important that the ratios of the apertures should be accurately known.

Many Snap-Shot and some other Cameras have the Stops marked with the U.S. numbers. The fol-

lowing numbers gives the corresponding F numbers:

U.S. 1 = F 4; 2 = F 5½; 3 = F 7; 4 = F 8; 8 = F 11; 12 = F 14; 16 = F 16; 24 = F 20; 32 = F 23; 64 = F 32; 128 = F 45; 256 = F 64.

Dials with Scale of Stops and Speed Cards with Speed Numbers according to the U.S. or "Uniform System" are supplied to order.

Spare diaphragms can be quickly made by cutting them out of thin black sheets of celluloid, and enlarging hole to size required with any pointed instrument.

3.—Character of the subject:—

The great majority of Photographs (probably 19 out of 20) are either **Landscape with strong**

Foregrounds, Buildings, Living Objects out of Doors, views under Trees, Shady Lanes, Copying Photographs, Studio Work or Interiors generally, and the instrument is primarily constructed for this class of subjects. The adaptation of the instrument to other exceptional classes of subjects will be treated further on.

4.—The sensitiveness of the plate:—

Instead of expressing the sensitiveness of a plate by an arbitrary number, it is expressed by the size of diaphragm through which the plate would require the Actinometer time for its correct exposure upon a normal subject. Thus Ilford ordinary Plate, No. F 32, means that an ordinary subject upon these plates, through Stop F 32,

would require the **Actinometer Time** for its correct exposure. Similarly—

Mawson's Photo Mechanical Plates	No. F 16
Wratten's Ordinary Plates	No. F 23
Paget XXXXX Plates	No. F 78
Kodak Film	No. F 78

means that each of these plates would require the **Actinometer Time** for its correct Exposure upon a normal subject through the diaphragm which represents its speed number as above.

If the scale of the instrument are placed in their normal position, as in illustration on Page 1, F 45 (which is the **average speed of an ordinary**

plate) will stand opposite to **1**, and the **comparative speed** of any plate will then be simultaneously found opposite its diaphragm number, thus:—

	Diaphragm Speed No.	Comparative Speeds.
Paget XX	F 39 ..	¾
Do. XXX	F 56 ..	1½
Lumiere Ex Rapid	F 78 ..	3
Sandell Perfect	F 64 ..	2
Barnet Ordinary	F 45 ..	1
Wratten Ordinary	F 23 ..	¼

And so on—see illustration on Page 1 and on Speed List Card.

TO CALCULATE THE CORRECT EXPOSURE.

Turn the glass carrying the movable scale of the

instrument until the Actinometer time in seconds upon the Exposure Scale is opposite the Diaphragm number of the Plate. Then the correct exposure in seconds and fractions of seconds will be found simultaneously against each Stop from the largest to the smallest; or shortly, you set the one scale, it does the rest.

Example No. 1:—Plate Speed No... F 45.
Actinometer.. .. 12 seconds.
Stop .. .. .. F 16.

Put **12** seconds against **F 45**. Then against **F 16** will be found 1½ seconds, which is the correct exposure, and also against every other Stop the correct exposure for that particular Diaphragm.

Example No. 2:—Plate Speed No. .. F 90.
Actinometer .. 3 seconds. Stop .. F 5½.

Put **3** seconds against **F 90**. Then against **F 5½** will be found $\frac{1}{85}$ of a second, and also against every other Stop the correct relative exposure. If in an interior exposure or an exposure in a shaded situation the sensitive paper takes minutes instead of seconds to colour to the standard tint, the figures upon the Exposure Scale may be read as minutes instead of seconds.

PHOTOGRAPHING EXCEPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

The foregoing rule gives the exposure for a **normal** subject, but the following exceptional subjects require the variations given below:—

	Divide Normal Exposure by
For Cloud Negatives..	12
,, Sea and Sky	10
,, Ditto, with Ships or light foreground	4
,, Copying Engravings, &c., in Black and White	4
,, Snow Scenes, Glaciers, White Statuary	4
,, Extreme distance in open Landscape	4
,, Panoramic Views or open Landscape with no dark objects in foreground	2
	Multiply Normal Exposure by
For Portraits or Groups when at a distance of less than 20 ft. from Camera	1½

For Dark Coloured objects, Old Oak, Oil Paintings, when at a distance of less than 20 feet from Camera	2

When copying (or where the object Photographed is very near), the camera has to be racked out, and the distance from the lens to the ground glass is then greater than the normal equivalent focus of the lens. If this increased distance is less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the normal equivalent focus of the lens it may be neglected, but if the distance is increased

To 1¼ times,	multiply normal exposure by 1½
,, 1½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	2
,, 1¾ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	3
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	4

Good Negatives of Black and White Engravings are much more easily obtained upon Photo Mechanical than upon ordinary Plates.

PLATE SPEED NUMBERS.

The list of plate speed numbers is the result of actual camera tests, *but as the speeds of different batches of plates by the same makers vary considerably*, they must only be taken as a guide. A good plan for a first trial is to make two exposures of the same subject, setting the Actinometer time for one at the number next above the plate speed given, and for the other at the number next below that speed. A comparison of the resulting negatives will then show which is the nearest to the

correct exposure, and when once the actual speed which gives the best result is ascertained, a note should be made of it for future use. The list being constantly revised is printed on a separate card.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.

If the speed of the shutter in fractions of a second is known, the instrument will show at a glance on Time Scale what Stop should be used to give the correct exposure, or whether under the conditions of light at the time it is possible to give sufficient exposure. For instantaneous photographs, if it is found absolutely necessary, the Actinometer time may be set one, or two, plate speed numbers higher than would be calculated for time exposures; but

if after doing this the instrument shows that the speed of the shutter is still too quick to give sufficient exposure with the largest stop, it may be concluded that it is useless to attempt an exposure, which would only result in failure through under exposure. The speed of the shutter can be easily and accurately ascertained by making a Trial exposure with the "Infallible Shutter Speed Tester."—See page 33.

The secret of successful exposures to instantaneous photography is:—

Firstly—to use a Rapid Plate and lens capable where necessary of working with a large aperture, not less than F 8.

Secondly—to use a Reliable Shutter.

Thirdly—to use the shutter at the lowest speed the subject will allow.

Fourthly—to use the shutter whenever possible at a **constant speed**, and regulate the variations of exposure by the size of Stop used. The variations of exposure due to the sizes of Stops can be calculated for exactly, but the variations of the speed of a shutter cannot be so determined without a special test.

Fifthly (and most important)—to use an **"Infallible" Exposure Meter,** which will show at a glance the proper Stop to use under all conditions.

If the slowest speed of shutter is say $\frac{1}{16}$ of a second the Exposure Meter will show at a glance what Stop corresponds with that speed for any set of conditions.

INTERIORS.

In photographing Interiors the best method to pursue is to employ a Stop of the same size as the Diaphragm number of the plate used, and uncap the Lens and the Actinometer at the same time, placing the Actinometer in the darkest part *where detail is required*, but with the sensitive paper turned towards the light which illuminates this part. When the Actinometer has darkened to the standard tint, re-cap the Lens.

If the light is poor and time is an object, the exposure can be expedited by using the lighter tint, of the Actinometer instead of the darker one, As, however, it takes only one fourth of the time to colour to this tint, a Stop four times as large or four numbers lower than the plate speed diaphragm must be employed—the lens being re-capped when the lighter tint is reached, as before explained.

The lighter tint may be used at any time and for any **subject** if the speed of the plate be calculated as four numbers lower than the diaphragm number given. Thus, instead of calculating Paget XXXXX, XXX and XX Plates as F 78, F 56, and F 39, they must be calculated as F 39, F 28, and

F 20, respectively. To avoid complications, however, it is recommended only to use it when the light is very weak.

ENLARGEMENTS.

In making daylight enlargements the best plan is to *always use* the same Brand of Plate or Bromide Paper and the same stop in the Lens used for enlarging. This only leaves the two factors of **Light** and the **printing quality of the negative** to be taken into consideration.

The artinic value of the light is easily tested by the actinometer as before explained and the **printing quality of the negative** then only remains to be allowed for.

The simplest method of procedure is to once ascertain by trial the time of correct exposure of an enlargement from a particular negative, and also the Actinometer Time during the Exposure and to mark the Negative with both these Times. Thus suppose the Actinometer Time was 8 seconds and the Time of Exposure 16 seconds the negative should be marked on the edge thus:—

$$\frac{\text{16 Exposure}}{\text{8 Actinometer}}$$

If then the Time of Exposure 16 seconds be divided by the Actinometer Time 8 seconds, the result equals 2. This shows that for that particular Negative the exposure for **similar enlarge-**

ments will always be twice the Actinometer Time whatever the latter may be. To take a few other examples.

No.			Correct Exposure equals	
1	Exposure	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	Actinometer Time.
	Actinometer	12		
2	Exposure	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	Actinometer	4		
3	Exposure	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Actinometer	16		
4	Exposure	16	$\frac{2}{3}$	
	Actinometer	24		
5	Exposure	8	2	
	Actinometer	4		
6	Exposure	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
	Actinometer	6		

After a few Negatives have been tested and marked, on comparing any new Negative with one of these a very close approximation to its printing quality can be estimated and the correct Exposure given without the necessity of making a special test Exposure. The Meter should be held close to the side of the negative so that the light which falls upon it is of the same intensity as that which illuminates the negative being enlarged.

SIMPLICITY OF INSTRUMENT.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the simplicity of the instrument is not attained by ignoring any of the factors of exposure, but by the scales being so designed that each of them

represents in itself two or three of these factors.

Thus :— The scale of Diaphragms represents— Firstly, **The Scale of Diaphragms,** and secondly **The Speed of Plate;** while the Time Scale represents the **Actinometer Time** and also the **Exposure** in seconds or minutes.

The scales are also so divided and arranged that when they are set correctly for one Diaphragm they are simultaneously set correctly for every Diaphragm from the largest to the smallest.

The system of plate speed numbers, the design and arrangement of scales and of the instrument generally, are Protected by the Copyright and Patent Laws, and the advantage arising therefrom are not and cannot be shared by any other system.

DIRECTIONS AS TO USE OF METER.

The Case is in two parts, the upper carrying the scales and the lower one the spare store of sensitive disc, and felt pad for pressing the sensitive paper, dial plate and glass against the bezel, and against each other, and also for turning the disc of sensitive paper which is in use.

To open the case, hold the ring attached to bezel by the thumb and finger of right hand and press the thumb nail of left hand against the edge of the milling upon lower half of case, when the two halves will separate. If preferred, the case may be easily opened by putting the edge of a penknife blade between the little knob and the edge of the milling upon the lower half of the case, and giving

the blade a slight twist. The used disc of sensitive paper can then be removed, and a new one substituted, placing it flat upon the felt pad. Be sure to see that the small pin in bezel engages in the slot in dial plate. Then place the bezel containing the dial on the lower part of the case and snap the two halves together by pressure of the fingers.

The operation of changing the disc should be carried out in a subdued light in a room, or by gas or lamp light.

To expose a fresh surface of sensitive paper, hold the milled edge of the lower part of case between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and turn the upper part a short distance with the thumb and first

finger of the right hand. To turn the glass carrying the scale of Diaphragms, hold the case as before explained, and turn the glass by placing two opened fingers of the right hand upon opposite sides of the glass. On exerting a slight pressure, the friction of the fingers upon the glass will be found amply sufficient to turn it round and set the scales as desired.

If at any time you have the least difficulty, or do not clearly understand any point, please communicate direct with us and we will put you right.

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You set the one scale, it does the rest.

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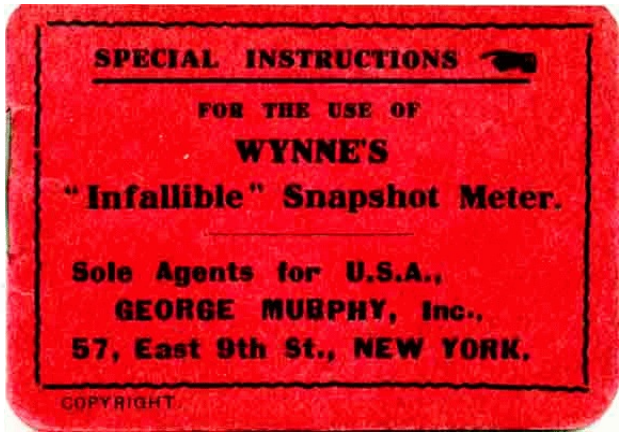

WYNNE'S "INFALLIBLE" SNAPSHOT METER.

THE Standard Infallible Exposure Meter and the Plate Speeds used therewith are designed and arranged to give a **fully exposed negative,** and where a time exposure is given, there is no difficulty in achieving this result. Where, however, a rapid shutter exposure has to be given, it is difficult, unless all the conditions of Light, Subject, and Plate Speed are favourable and

any blurring in the negative may be ascertained by multiplying the rate of movement of miles per hour by 10 and reading the resulting figures as a vulgar fraction thus :—

Movement in miles per hour.	*Maximum speed of shutter so as not to show blurring.*
1 mile per hour	1/10
2 ,, ,, ...	1/20
5 ,, ,, ...	1/50
10 ,, ,, ...	1/100
20 ,, ,, ...	1/200
40 ,, ,, ...	1/400
80 ,, ,, ...	1/800
etc.	etc.

A NEW SHUTTER SPEED TESTER, "The Infallible."

Invaluable for easily finding out the different speeds at which the Instantaneous shutter is working. No more guess work, often very wide of the mark.

The *"Infallible" Exposure Meter* is an Infallible and Instantaneous Guide to Correct Exposure under all Conditions :—

From the Poles to the Equator.
,, Sunrise to Sunset.
,, Brilliant Sunlight to Fog.
For Instantaneous or Prolonged Time Exposures.
,, Open Landscape or Dense Woodland.
,, Photographic Studio or Dimly Lighted Interior.
,, Copying or Enlarging.
,, The most rapid or the Slowest Plates.
And with all Diaphragms, from the largest to the smallest.

Correct Exposure found Simultaneously for every stop by the simple movement of the one Scale.

If a half plate Camera is being used instead of a quarter plate, the exposures must be reckoned as half those necessary with a quarter plate Camera, thus, instead of 1/10, 1/20 and 1/50 of a second, etc., the exposures should be calculated as 1/20, 1/40, and 1/100 of a second, etc.

If the speed of the shutter in fractions of a second is known, the Meter will show at a glance, on the time scale what stop should be used to give the correct exposure, or, whether under the conditions of light at the time it is possible to give sufficient exposure.

A few examples to illustrate this may be useful, thus :—Taking 4 negatives of objects moving respectively at the rates of 4 miles, 8 miles, 25 miles, and 50 miles per hour, the slowest speed of shutter usable not to show blurring would be 1/40, 1/80, 1/250, and 1/500 of a second. Using a Plate of a speed F 111, and taking 2 speeds higher, namely, F 156, as the speed number and assuming the actinometer time to be 3 seconds, then set F 156 against 3 when the stops to be used will be found opposite the necessary exposures, thus :—

F	14	opposite	1/43	of a second.
F	10	,,	1/85	,, ,,
F	5½	,,	1/250	,, ,,
F	4	,,	1/500	,, ,,

N.B.—The slight difference between 1/40 and 1/43 and 1/80 and 1/85 of a second is altogether inappreciable and may be ignored.

In many Cameras, the largest working aperture is F 8 or F 11, and it will be seen from the foregoing examples that with such apertures, very rapid exposures are not possible. In the examples given, the speed has been calculated as two numbers higher, but if the Meter shows

that at this speed the negative would be under-exposed through the largest stop the speed number as before explained may be calculated as three numbers higher. Thus :—a plate of a speed F 111 may be calculated as F 181 which is three numbers higher, but if after doing this the Meter still shows that the negative would be under-exposed, it would be useless to attempt an exposure under such conditions.

With the exception of the foregoing special instructions, the instructions in the Standard Meter Booklet are equally applicable for instantaneous work.

LATEST LIST OF PLATE SPEEDS
For use with the **Wynne Infallible Exposure Meter.**

The comparative speeds of any of the following plates are shown against their respective diaphragm numbers in above illustration—thus :
F 45=1; F 64=2; F 90=4; F 111=6; &c.

SPEEDS OF AMERICAN PLATES.

The following plate speed numbers are indicative, not imperative. See instruction book, page 19.

	F. Nos.	U.S. Nos.
Ansco Film	78	384
Cramer's single and double coated Plates.		
,, Contrast	28	48
,, Slow Iso	32	64
,, Anchor	64	256
,, Non-Halation S.C. ..	64	256
,, Medium Iso	64	256
,, Banner x	78	384
,, Instant Iso	78	384
,, Trichromatic . ..	90	512
,, Crown . ..	90	512
Eastman's Ordinary Film	78	384
,, Non-Curling Film ..	90	512
,, "Kodoid Plate" ..	90	512
,, Ex. Rapid Plate ..	90	512
Hammer's plain and ortho plates.		
,, Slow	39	96
,, Fast	64	256
,, Extra Fast	78	384
,, Aurora Non-Hal ..	78	384
,, Special (Red Label) ..	90	512
Lumiere's Rapid	56	192
,, Extra Rapid	78	384
,, Sigma Extreme Rapidity	111	768
New Record Ortho	64	256
,, Extra Rapid	78	384
Premo Film Pack	90	512
R. O. C. Plate	90	512
Seed's plain and ortho plates.		
,, Panchromatic	45	128
,, S. 23	64	256
,, S. 26	78	384
,, Non-Halation	78	384
,, S. 26 x	90	512
,, S. 27	90	512
,, L. Ortho	90	512
Standard Extra	90	512
,, Orthonon	90	512
,, Imperial Portrait ..	90	512
,, Polychrome	90	512
Stanley Commercial ..	45	128
,, S. 50	90	512

If the Meter has the **F** system of Stops engraved on the scale, then use only the **F** Numbers in the first column ; but if the scale is engraved with the **U.S.** Numbers, then use the speed numbers in the second column.

Sole Agents for U.S.A.

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57, East 9th Street,
New York.

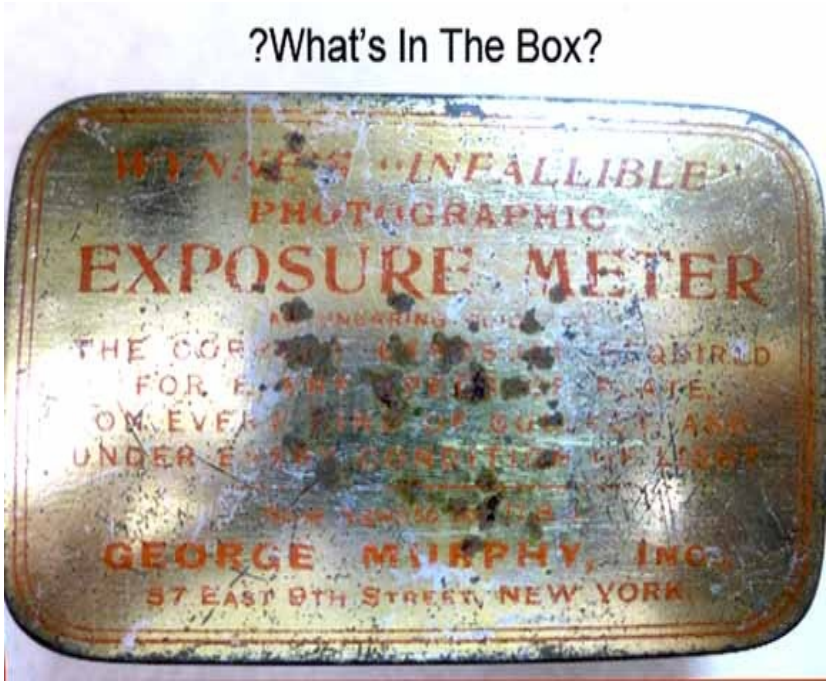

Photo - showing original Box of the Wynne's Exposure Meter

Here is what is in that Box:

1.) The Tin Box –> 2.) "Latest List of Speed Plates" = July, 1911 –> 3.) "General List of Speed Plates" (No Date)
4.) The Sensitive Indicating Papers, wrapped in Tin Foil - To be placed under the little "window" shown at item #7
5.) Red Safe package for holding the papers –> 6.) Complete Instructions (Pages 1 through 32) as written on these pages of this PDF.
7.) The "Meter" (Often carried on a pocket watch chain in the other pocked of a vest.) –> 8.) "Special Instructions" (Pages 1 through 8).

I saw this on eBay and placed a bid on it. A low bid of 15.00 U.S.D. I did not think that I would win this rather unique article of a bygone era of photography. When I received a notice from eBay that the seller was awaiting payment, I about passed out. Not that I would trust this "meter over my Pentax spot meter - However, it makes something nice to have on the other end of my watch chain.

Thank you for reading...

James R. Kyle, Photographer, Saint Louis, Missouri